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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 21.

THE WILMINGTON POST.—In December last when we re-issued THE POST we tried, and thought we succeeded in plainly stating the politics of the paper; but it appears that many thought it was going to be a milk and cider concern. This we wish to disabuse their minds of, and now state again that we intend to publish an unadulterated, straight out, iron-clad Republican paper, and all those who do not wish to read a paper of that description had better not take it. All those who wish to carry politics into their business and not advertise in a Republican newspaper, are living under a republican government and can do just as they please.

There are a few men in this city who live by Republican patronage, but whenever they have advertising to do, they send it to a Democratic paper, while the Republican paper has just as large a circulation. Do they ask only conservatives to trade with them? It seems as if that is the case. Do the insurance agents only want conservative patronage? only two out of a dozen ever ask the Republicans to insure with them.

Now we are prepared to make the fight. We have stated the politics of the paper plainly, and we intend to criticise the Democratic leaders whenever we find anything against them, or whenever it is our pleasure to do so; in other words, we intend to "fight the devil with fire." And we do not intend to whine around any one for his support. Advertising is business, if Democratic merchants do not want Republican custom they need not ask for it, and it is the same with other branches of business in our city. We propose to call the names of men who try by their threats to intimidate the editorial management of this paper, and if any one feels that he has cause for resentment it will not be hard for him to find the man who is responsible.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

tf W. P. CANADAY.

TO THE PRESS.—The Third Annual Session of the North Carolina Press Association will assemble in the city of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, 1875. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, President.

R. T. FULGHUM, Secretary.

Crops around our city are looking very fine, considering the terrible frost that cut them off some ten days ago.

Let us cry. His most noble majesty, Judge John Kerr, of Caswell county, North Carolina, has departed this city, we hope, never to return.

Keep it before the people that Judge Jno. Kerr decides as Democratic principles, that the minority, and not the majority, shall govern this country.

We understand that Mayor Canaday has only succeeded in getting three hands out of the fifty he wants. There are at least 500 persons out of work in this city.

The Democrats are trying to defeat the officers elected in Pender County in giving their bonds. We can tell them, if those who have been elected cannot give them, there are Republicans who can.

The Federal Court is in session here, Judge Brooks presiding, Messrs. Badger & Young, District Attorneys are present, with the Marshal Mr. Hill. We will give particulars of proceedings in our next.

The managing committee have engaged the Opera House for the Press Ball and the City Hall for the supper. We are confident that it will be a grand success, Messrs. Greene, Binford and Nash are hard at work to make it so.

Have your lots properly cleaned up or the City Marshal will be after you. He has already had three persons up the past week, and made them pay fines. So look out for the Health Officers, and obey orders.

A small colored boy whose name we could not learn, met with the misfortune of having an eye knocked out by a brick thrown by another boy on Tuesday last. The sufferer was carried home and medical attendance called.

We publish a communication this morning from our esteemed correspondent of Fayetteville, concerning the frauds that were practiced on last Monday in the municipal election by the Democratic party. We would advise that they be bound over by the U. S. Commissioner to the Circuit Court, as the time is too short to have them before the District Court, now in session here.

The lying press dispatches from Raleigh on last Monday night were calculated to mislead the people of the North and make them believe that Raleigh had gone Democratic. For hard lying the leaders of the ku klux organs can beat the d—l a mile.

The Independent Order of Red Men in this city and vicinity, are to have a grand jubilee here on the 12th instant, consisting of a parade on the streets, speech making, &c., closing with a grand ball at the City Hall at night.

We were pleased to meet on our streets, yesterday, our friend, Hon. Jas. Wilson, looking in fine health. He has been absent for several months, in New York city, attending to private matters, and, we are glad to learn, has made (as usual) considerable money—though everything he touches turns to gold.

The Baltimore and Wilmington steamship company, through that prince of agents, Mr. A. D. Cazaux, has tendered the steamer Raleigh for the Press excursion down the river and out to sea. Gentlemen, there will have to be a little spirits along to keep you from getting sea sick.

Superintendent Scott of the Poor House, with the Board of County Commissioners and Dr. J. F. King, made a thorough examination of that institution on yesterday, and found everything in the best order and condition. Scott knows how to run a place of that sort, as well as any man in the county.

If the North Carolina Press Gang don't have a good time here next week it wont be for the want of the tender care and attention of the good people of Wilmington; everything that can be thought of has been arranged with a special view to their comfort, accommodation and pleasure.

The Star says Fayetteville will go Democratic next August. We are authorized by a leading Republican of Fayetteville to state that he will bet $100 that it will go Republican next August, when persons from the country are not allowed to vote on property qualifications. Now, Twinkler, bet or crawl into your hole.

Mr. Joseph L. Keen, one of our old and most valued citizens, died at his residence in this city on Saturday last, and was buried on Sunday by the Odd Fellow's. Mr. Keen was dearly beloved in this community by all who knew him, and his loss will be long felt and deplored.

The residence of Mr. Jas. A. Hewlett, on Middle Sound, was entered on Saturday last during the absence of the family, and robbed of over one hundred dollars in greenbacks and specie, besides nearly two hundred dollars worth of other valuables. A colored man named David Nixon has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the offense, and has been sent to jail for a trial at next Superior Court.

One of the most enjoyable parties of the season was that of the Cape Fear Steam Fire Engine Company, with their invited guests, the Brooklyn Fire Company, at Hilton on Monday. The companies in their uniforms, headed by the Rose Bud brass band, and their other invited guests, made a most creditable display on the streets, and had a very pleasant time indeed at Hilton.

The Good Templars had a gay old time on Wednesday in their excursion to Magnolia. Our Devil was along, and reports that he had worn holes in his feet from continuous dancing. He says the girls were not at all afraid of his Santanic Magesty worth a cent, and seemed rather to enjoy the fun of being a happy partner of the old gentlemen. We wish we could bring ourself to be a Good Templar, we know we would have a good time.

We call attention to the advertisement of F. W. Clarke, General Ticket Agent of the Carolina Central Railway, by which it will be seen that that enterprising company propose selling excursion tickets to Charlotte and return, within seven days from date of issue.—Our friend Clarke understands things, and those who wish to visit the future London of America can now do so at reduced rates.

We also call attention to the offer of the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroads to carry persons to Charlotte and return, at an average rate of three cents per mile for the round trip.

Give the devil his due sounds well enough in in proverb; but it is perfectly awful to think what would become of the editor the Sentinel if this arrangement was carried out.—News.

The great conundrum with us would be: What would become of the devil if the idea of the News could be enforced.—New North State.

He (the devil) would have to visit the Charlotte centennial.

Office of Local Board of Fire Underwriters.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 6, 1875.

To His Honor W. P. Canaday,
Mayor City of Wilmington

SIR:—I am directed by the Board of Fire Underwriters of this city to furnish your Honor with a copy of the following resolution adopted and passed in a meeting held the 16th day of April '75 viz:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, a proper regard for the safety of property in this city requires that the three steam fire engines should always be kept ready for use, and no occasion except when needed by a sister city, town or village in conflagration, should either of them be permitted to be carried abroad.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your ob't serv't.,

(Signed) J. C. DEROSSET,
Sec'y Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Mayor should reconsider his permission to any of the Fire Companies leaving here, at once. If they are not needed to day they may be to-morrow, you know not when a fire is going to happen.

The North Carolina Press Association will assemble in this city on next Tuesday. Members of the press gang from all parts of the State will be here and a good time generally is expected.

The Baltimore and Wilmington Steamship Company have generously tendered their magnificent ocean Steamer Raleigh, for an excursion during the the meeting of the convention, and our country cousins are assured that they will have a first class opportunity to see old ocean in all his magnificence and grandeur, while standing on one of the finest and staunchest ships that ever braved old neptune.

The newly elected Democratic Aldermen of the city of Raleigh appeared at the City Hall of that city *before sunrise* on the morning after the election and were sworn in and took possession of the offices of the city. The infamous gerrymander of that city by the late Legislature disfranchised hundreds of poor men, because they were poor men, and gave the control to rich men, because they were rich. The Legislature that passed the Raleigh bill passed the Wilmington city bill which disfranchised over two thousand poor men here; that passed the Convention bill and the infamous usury law.

There are enough idlers around the streets of Wilmington to make (if they would work on the lands around this city that is now lying uncultivated) corn sufficient to reduce the price to 50 cents per bushel, or Irish potatoes to 5 cents a peck, if they will go to work now, it is not too late and they can produce a good crop. The times are hard and will continue to get more so, until every idler goes to work. They should not wait for something to turn up to give them a position, if they expect to have bread this Summer, the only way it can be got is to raise it. Start out at once. Let them consider the consequence to themselves if they do not.

Wilmington Lodge No 64 I. O. G. T., installed their officers elect on Wednesday night last. The following are the names of those who were installed:

C. W. Yates, W. C. T.
Mrs. V. A. Orr, W. V. T.
Wm. M. Hayes, W. C.
John H. Craig, W. R. S.
W. T. Jones, W. F. S.
Mrs. M. A. Kendrick, W. T.
S. F. Yopp, W. M.
Miss Fanny Jones, W. I. G.
T. H. Stovall, W. O. S.

The following were the appointments made by the newly installed officers:

Miss Mattie Orr, W. R. H. S.
Miss Mamie Skipper, W. L. H. S.
Miss Annie James, W. A. R. S.
Miss Jannie Barlow, W. D. M.

We learn that the suit againtt W. D. Thompson and his sureties on his official bond as U. S. tax collector, has been compromised. This suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court some four years ago, for the failure of Mr. Thompson to settle his accounts with the government. The defendants we understand will have to pay some four thousand five hundred dollars and cost.—*Gleaner, Graham, N. C.*

Mr. Thompson was appointed by Andy Johnson in 1865, and was an excellent officer, but got into trouble through one of his deputies. We are glad the matter has been settled—his many friends will rejoice.

It is related of a literary man in Greece that he undertook to publish a book which should contain not a single error. To accomplish this result, after having the proof sheets carefully revised by different persons, he hung them up in a public room of the college, offering a reward of one guinea to any person who would detect any error therein. Many of the learned, attracted by a desire to succeed, and others by the reward, carefully perused the sheets.—When the book made its appearance, on the very first page, and in the second line, a typographical error was discovered. And yet some people will dash down a paper and exclaim "what stupid blockheads those printers are!" if they chance to find a typographical error in a daily or weekly newspaper.

For the Post.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 3rd, 1875.

EDITOR POST:—The Democrats who held the election here to-day have a moment ago retired to count such a majority as has been fixed upon in caucus by the party managers Doors locked and secrecy prevalent.

This morning, with 242 vots registered, we found that E. P. Powers, Registrar—the ablest and most reckless of Democratic politicians of the town—took the "respesibility" and threw out such republican votes as he close. If the Republicans could have secured a fair chance they would have elected their ticket.

The whole crew should be indicted by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court. They have violated every rule of justice. They will, as they did a year ago, count in who they please.

The questions are these: Are Republican voters entitled to any rights?—Shall they be at the mercy of pimps, and the masters of pimps? Shall ring rule continue to exist? Or shall Republicans determine hereafter to stay away from the polls?.

Let the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court summons Lewis Smith, Mitchell Smith, Charles Haigh, Wm. R. Love, Joseph Ochiltree, Arthur B. Williams, Mayor elect, or men of that sort, swear them and make an example.

If Republicans have any rights in this country, they should have them in Fayetteville as well as in Boston. If they have no rights, then what is the need of going to the expense of pretending to enforce the law anywhere.

All the Republicans of Fayetteville know they have been swindled.

If we desire to have justice done, the Federal Courts must extend it. We have no hope elsewhere, for our enemies control everything in the State Courts. Let Fayetteville Republicans know whether they are to hope for succor. They cannot look to any quarter save the federal government for encouragement.

To be swindled year after year; to have the same villain set to cheat them year after year; to feel that they are unsafe until the scoundrel goes to Albany; is to be discouraged. Shall we still be the slaves of Powers and his crowd? Let us know what to do in the future.

REPUBLICAN.

P. S. The judges of election have retired up stairs in Town House, with locked doors. They refuse to permit *interested* Republicans to be present.—Those not *interested* are not heard at all. What the count will be, we don't know. The more need of action for our protection.

DISREPUTE OF LABOR.

If the hundreds of young men in and around our city, who are idle, will take the advice of the "State Agricultural Journal" the city and country will be greatly benefitted. Hear what it says:

There can probably be no more prolific cause of business stagnation and general prostration of enterprise than the direpute into which manual labor has so surely and speedily fallen. Exactly in proportion as the productive industries of the country are encouraged or frowned upon and abandoned, is public prosperity promoted or depressed. More especially does this false idea of the dishonor of labor apply to farm work, and seems to be the result of the unfortunate effect of the present system of education. To get into college is the highest ambition of the young man of the present age. For what! To fit himself for some one of the professions in which he can avoid working with his hands. To young men of such notions the idea of leaving college for the purpose of entering the work shop or following the plow is very disgraceful!

The country sorely needs educated labor to develop our agricultural industries, and to make the land blossom. Too many live without labor. There are too many drones, too many non-producers. Labor must be restored to its proper equilibrium, and the honor of labor must be vindicated. There must be more muscle, more sinew and more brains put in operation, devoted to the productive industries. This everlasting dread of work must be dissipated in the minds of the rising generation.

Our young men must be taught that it is dishonorable to hang around cities and towns, fitting and buzzing about its fascinations like the deluded moth in the flame of the candle, only to be destroyed, and that it is honorable to seek a home in the country and employ the powers of both body and mind which their Creator has given them in the tillage of the soil. When large numbers of laborers are employed they must be fed and clothed, and we must have food and clothing at a less cost. This is essential to natural prosperity and substantial growth; and to obtain this we must have more laborers and fewer idlers.

The scores of idle and unemployed young men who lounge around the cities and towns must be induced to go to work at productive labor, and we know of no better place for them than on the farm, and when once there let them be taught that therein is true nobility.

The National Cotton Exchange meets at the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, July 21st.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Ewald, the German philologist, is dead.

At Montpelier, Vt., $150,000 fire occurred Saturday.

A Michigan telegram says the streets of Mackinaw are open.

Calcutta advices say the cholera has abated in the province of Oude.

The Pope is again in a weak state and under treatment of his physicians.

The Spencer investigating committee are still examining witnesses at Mobile.

Gutierrez, who was President of the revolutionary Junta of Cartagenia in Spain, is dead.

The ship Airey Farce, from Australia for San Francisco, was wrecked and sixteen persons lost.

Officer Reibsenner, who was shot by Connell at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Tuesday, died early Friday morning.

The Emperor of Germany has given assent to the introduction of a bill abolishing religious orders in Prussia.

Dispatches from various points in Minnesota encourage the hope that the cold weather has killed the grasshoppers.

Minister Dufaure has drawn up regulations for the election of the French Senate. Members are to receive the same salary as deputies.

A St. Joseph, Mich., telegram says that three of eleven fishing boats out in the late gale are missing and eleven persons were probably lost.

It is supposed Dr. Rastoul and his companions, French Communists, who escaped from the island of New Caledonia, perished on the water.

At Quebec there is no news of the missing steamer Polynesia. She has thirteen hundred people aboard, but usually carries provisions for two months.

A Berne dispatch says the representatives of the States belonging to the postal union have ratified the treaty France signed subject to consent of the Assembly.

The residence of Mrs. Bakewell, at Shelbyville, Ky., has been burned, together with Audubon's library of 800 volumes. Mrs. Bakewell was a sister-in-law of Audubon.

Besides the cases under the enforcement acts from Louisiana and Kentucky, which had been argued, the Supreme Court left over a number of others for decision at another term.

A committee of the Prussian Diet has prepared a bill declaring the Old Catholics entitled to a share of Roman Catholic churches, cemeteries and revenues in proportion to their numbers.

The wool shoddy factory at North Salem, New Hampshire, operated by Pendergrast & Co., was burned last Thursday. Pendergrast & Co., lose $13,000. The loss on the building is $5,000.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, Saturday, a heavy storm prevailed, blowing down the county bridge over the Tennessee river and also damaging the Charleston railroad bridge. Loss to the county, $1,000.

At New Orleans, Kellogg has sued Auditor Clinton's bondsmen for various sums alleged to be withheld from the State, and money unauthorizedly paid by Clinton. Half a million is involved.

On and after May first, 1875, the cotbrokers of Boston have decided to adopt the rate of brockerage on cotton of fifty cents per bale, to be paid by seller, in lieu of half of one per cent. the former charge.

The Pall Mall Gazette says a fresh note from Germany has arrived in Brussels in connection with a pastoral recently issued by the Bishop of Namna, which is extremely violent in its reference to the Government.

Senor Antonio Mantilla, who represents the Spanish republic at Washington, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, has presented his credentials to the President as the representative of the King of Spain.

The Beaver and Ben Franklin colliery at Donlyville, near Shamoken, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. As this colliery has been working during the strike, the fire is supposed to have been incendiary. Loss $100,000. Two hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

The people didn't want a Convention and the Democratic leaders know it. But the leaders do, and hence by party whip and spur, they forced the Democratic members of the Legislature to vote for the bill. Now let the people rebuke these leaders and assert their will by nominating and electing such delegates only as will agree to vote for an immediate adjournment *sine die*. Do this and the "leaders" hereafter will be careful to consult the wishes of the people before again attempting movements of such importance.—North Carolinian.

"Who kissed Susan Anthony?" asks an exchange. Nobody. When Susan was young enough to be kissed, true inwardness didn't "bile over" as much as it does now.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

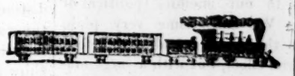
CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY

EXCURSION TICKETS from Wilmington to Charlotte and return, can now be purchased of the Company's Agent at $13 each. Good to return seven days from date of issue.

F. W. CLARK,
may 7 1t General Ticket Agent.

WILMINGTON & WELDON, Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta RAIL ROADS.

PASSENGER DEP'T.
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 28, 1875.



VISITORS TO THE CENTENNIAL celebration at Charlotte, N. C., May 20th, 1875, will be transported over these Roads at an average rate of three cents per mile for the round trip.

Through tickets will be sold via Wilmington and the Carolina Central Railway from all Stations of each Road, and also via Goldsboro and North Carolina Road, and from Stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

A. POPE,
m y 7 2t General Ticket Agent.

ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE PINT!

AGENTS WANTED!

EVERYBODY READ THIS!

NEW AND RARE.

The Celebrated

BARBOUREINE CORN,

Raised in the Isle of Wight.

The important points of superiority claimed for this CORN, are these: 1st. This Corn will yield from two to three times as many bushels per acre on the same soil and with the same culture. 2nd. The corn is heavier in weight, has a larger ear, thinner husk and makes Corn Meal for family use Sweeter and more nutricious and valuable for feeding Stock. 3rd. That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity. 4th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost. 5th. The grains are very large, pure white, flinty; and it is claimed that an ordinary yield is from 80 to 100 bushels on medium land.

Do not Buy from Seedsmen, Old Fashioned Corn.

But Send One Dollar for 1 Pint

Of The

BARBOUREINE CORN!

With full Directions for Planting and Cultivating. Corn will be sent, pre paid, on receipt of price. Addres.

L. L. OSMENT,
Cleveland, Bradley Co., Tenn.
may 7—4w.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO Pure AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

The Best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH,

For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as purer, stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analysed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards &c., accompany each one pound package.

For sale by all first class Grocers.

may 7—4w

AMERICAN WASH BLUE.

For Laundry and Household Use.

American Ultramarine Works, Newark: N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world.—It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the largest laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 25 cents each.

For sale by grocers every where. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and the best.

American Ultramarine Works.
may 7 4t Office, 72 William st. N. Y.

ALL PAPERS QUOTE FROM IT.

The Detroit Free Press.

The Intellect of nearly our newspapers, full of common-place, trivial, literature, miscellaneous matter, agony paragraphs, etc. Subscribe for the Free Press, the best paper in the State, a great, great deal. Address

Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

1875. AGAIN! 1875.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY

COURIER-JOURNAL

Continues for the present year its liberal arrangement, whereby, on the 31st of December, 1875, it will distribute impartially among its subscribers,

$10,000

in presents, comprising twelve hundred useful and beautiful articles.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a long-established, live, wide-awake, progressive, newsy, bright and spicy paper.

No other paper offers such inducements to subscribers and club agents. Circulars with full particulars and specimen copies sent free on application.

Terms—$2 00 a year, and liberal offers to clubs. Daily edition $12 00.

Postage prepaid on all papers without extra charge.

Address,

W. N. HALDEMAN,
Pres. Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

PLANTS SEEDS AND BULBS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE respectfully notified that my

GARDEN AND GREEN HOUSE

on Sixth, between Princess and Chestnut streets are now stocked with an elegant variety of

PLANTS

of all kinds, which I offer at very low prices. A call and an examination is respectfully solicited.

GEO. P. LAMB,
apr 30—tf Florist.

BROCKS' EXCHANGE,

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,
apr 30—tf Proprietor.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

CAROLINA CENTRAL

Fast Freight Line

FREIGHTERS ARE NOTIFIED that Freight to the extent of five car loads per day each way, will be carried between Wilmington & Charlotte, through in TWELVE HOURS.

NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE STEAMERS

freight will be promptly transferred and taken by this line.

Freight either way by our road will be carried to and from OLD DOMINION STEAMERS to Charlotte in twenty nine hours.

Regular freight trains thrown to Charlotte or Wilmington in twenty four hours.

A Passenger Car will be carried on Freight train between Laurinburg and Wilmington.

S. L. FREMONT,
apr 23 General Sup't.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAILS and ship Chandlery for U. S. Revenue Marine Vessels.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 9, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, May 26th, 1875, for supplying cotton and ship chandlery for the use of seven said vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876.

Schedules of articles of ship chandlery for bid for, will be furnished on application to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
apr 16—4d Collector.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

CONTRACT

FOR

CAP AND HEART

At low prices.

apr 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

GRANT.

It is about time for that portion of the American people, who yet have left any sense of decency, to pause and reflect a little upon their treatment of the man whose name stands at the head of this article. Man-worship is not consistent with the self-respect of an American citizen, but some men ought of right to be held in higher estimation than others, and extraordinary public service rendered at periods of public peril, whether it occurred fortuitously or in consequence of the genius of the individnal, ought to entitle such a person to a certain kindly deference and at least to immunity from calumny and insult. It is admitted that neither length nor eminence of public service, nor unblemished private character, nor official position however elevated should shield the acts of a public servant from just criticism, but the presumptions ought always to be in favor of men who have behind them a career signalized by repeated acts which resulted eminently to the public welfare.

Now we forefend that nobody need suspect us of announcing that we are in favor of the "third term," or that we think it necessary to enter into a labored defence of Grant's administration. We take it for granted that whenever President Grant becomes a candidate for the presidency again somebody will announce it authoritatively; that he has no intention of declining the nomination until it is tendered to him; and that it will be soon enough to consider the question when some sort of intimation is given from some authentic source in regard to it. We say this because it is no part of the subject which we have in hand. We have no public patronage; we are under no obligation to any public official; we ask no favors of anybody; we publish this paper because we please to, and no man high or low can dictate to us. But we do intend to vindicate fairness, and truth, and fair play, as we understand it.

We say then that the attitude of a portion of the newspaper press of the United States, and a portion of the people of the United States, towards the President is infamously disgraceful. Nearly every man in the South who was identified with the conspiracy to break up the National Union; nearly every man who afterwards joined in the open rebellion; nearly all in the South who, since the war, openly, to the extent of their ability, thwarted the purposes of the government, notwithstanding their parole; every traitor in the North who, during the war, connived at and countenanced the machinations of the rebels and thus thwarted the government; all dissatisfied politicians like Trumbull, Fenton, Schurz, Tipton, and others; every infamous villain like Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun;* every supercilious and unscrupulous adventurer like Whitelaw Reid of the New York *Tribune,* whose wiles and and arts led Horace Greeley to his grave; many unsophisticated, weak-eyed, hydrocephalic simpletons, who mean well enough, but who have not the brains to comprehend the the situation;all this indefinable herd are pouring the slime of their calumny upon the President of the United States.—Every official act is misrepresented. Every prominent officer of the government is assailed and vilified. Because the President, in the forms of law, caused the arrest, trial and punishment of certain persons in the southern States (among them some in North Carolina) for conspiracy, and murder, and torture of citizens, he is denounced. Because he interposed the strong arm of the law against bandits and conspirators, at New Orleans, he is vilified. Because he did not look complacently upon the wanton murder of citizens at Vicksburg he was assailed, in a manner and vernacular of which the black-guards in the lowest slums of New York would be ashamed.

The President cannot walk out of a morning, or take a drive in the evening, or dine privately with a friend in a neighboring city, or promenade the White House grounds, or stroll through the green house, or look in at his stables without being followed by the harpies of the scavenger press—hunting for material for a fresh misrepresentation. Neither his wife, nor his son, nor his son's wife, nor his daughter, nor his daughter's husband are protected from indelicate comments from the dirty-fingered sneaks of the scavenger press. We repeat that this treatment of the chief magistrate is a burning and stinging disgrace to the American people. We stand before the civilized world as a nation of boors and black-guards, who have not enough sense of decency to treat with respect our highest officer, a man whom the people have twice called to the chief magistracy of the nation almost by acclamation in acknowledgement of deeds which have placed him beside the greatest military commanders known in history.

In speaking thus, we repeat, that it is no part of our purpose to indicate anything in regard to the next Republican Presidential candidate. We would not if we could,say anything to forestal the independent action of the next National Republican Convention. We will undoubtedly be ready to abide the judgement of that convention in good faith, and sincerity and earnestness. But we speak in behalf of decency towards the highest officer of the nation, and in behalf of national self respect. In these later days there has sprung up a school of politicians who feed entirely upon political scandal. A hog no more readily revels among the garbage of the gutter, a buzzard no quicker flies towards the carcass of a dead mule, than do they hurry toward political filth, and when there is in fact no filth they imagine it, and feed upon the imagining. These scandal-mongers are the pests of these times, always abroad under the assumed name of reformers. They are our political scavengers and buzzards, no more capable of being made into decent men than a buzzard can be made into a palatable turkey or a crow into a partridge. When we git rid of the whole odorous flock, which is stalking about snuffing for any and every possible stench, the country will be cleaner and fitter for the habitation of respectable men.

DEFUNCT LEGISLATURE.

We took occasion to criticize the acts of a body of men who held their meetings in Raleigh last winter, commonly known as the General Assembly of North Carolina. We make it a rule to be just to our enemies (political or others). We said some very plain words to them, and it had, with a few, the desired effect, but with a large majority it passed, apparently, unnoticed. They thought, if their gourd heads allowed them to think, that we were criticizing their legislation, simply because they were democrats; it was not the case, if our own party friends had been in the majority, their conduct would have been criticized just as severely.

Well, the smoke of battle has blown over, and we have had time to view the field at our leisure, and we find but two papers in North Carolina that approve of the acts of that corrupt, depraved ku klux organization, the Raleigh Sentinel, edited by the meanest man unhung, and the Wilmington Journal. The Sentinel approves their acts entirely, and the Journal criticizes some of their legislation severely; while the balance of the newspapers of the State say that our last Legislature was the most ignorant body that ever assembled in Raleigh.

Joe Turner, the man who had control of these fellows, more so than Napoleon ever did his Egyptian army, is responsible for their miserable deeds. He,more than all others, has got to shoulder the corrupt and insane acts passed by them; not that he was the meanest of them all, he had the sense, they were afraid of him, and whatever he commanded them to do was immediately done. Of course he had his eye on the main chance, and he succeeded in getting the public printing at 33⅓ per cent higher than other offices would have charged; but what mattered it to them, they had to pay no taxes, not a man on the democratic side pays $50 a year taxes, outside of his poll tax. It did not come out of their pockets, if they paid Joe Turner $15,000 more for doing the public printing than it could have been done by either one of the other printing offices.

The Legislature ordered an advertisement inserted in a paper in New York city and one in London, at an expense of at least $8,000, when they knew it would not benefit North Carolina to the amount of a dollar. They spent over $120,000 for their own per diem, called a convention that will cost at least one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and have arranged it so that they will have to meet again next winter, which will cost the people $150,000 more, besides the corrupt legislation to be done by them. Say they pay Joe Turner the same amount of corruption money, which is a very small estimate, it will make this irresponsible body cost the people $428,000. One more such a concern will sell out our State.

Will the people trust the party again that saddled such a damnably corrupt, irresponsible set of vagabonds on them? We believe not. It cannot be that our State has lost all resentment of wrong. The people should rise en mass and hurl such men from power on the first Thursday in August next. The time has come for every man who has any interest in North Carolina to commence work now and never stop until the State is redeemed from the politicians and ku klux, from those persons whose interest it is to keep up a constant excitement among them. If the honest hard working people, those who pay the taxes, do not do this, then all we can say to them is, they and their property are sacrificed beyond redemption.

Vote for men as delegates in August that will pledge themselves to adjourn just as soon as the convention convenes and you will thereby save for North Carolina $285,000 (even if there is no corruption beyond their per diem.) this money has to be collected out of the voters; by a proper effort on their part it can be saved.

The pastor couldn't have been convinced of Elizabeth's affection, because "Perfect love casteth out fear."

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING.

On reviewing the maritime history of the United States one can but be struck with the fact that to the varied fortunes of war are due, not only the sudden rise and progress of our maritime interests but also their equally sudden arrest and rapid decline after the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861.

Owing to the constant state of war in which Europe was engaged from 1793 to 1815, the vessels of contending nations were in constant danger of being captured, and in consequenee thereof shippers availed themselves of the security afforded them by the Stars and Stripes. To this cause is to be attributed the wonderful success which attended the enterprize of American ship building,even before the infant Republic had lived through two decades of years. American bottoms not only did all the marine transportation for America, but they did the same thing for nearly the whole of Europe.

It was owing to these fortuitons circumstances, and the indomitable energy and perseverence, together with the knowledge of the necessities of the occasion and the skill possessed by the ship builders of America, that enabled them to set afloat the thousands of crafts that were the admiration of the country and the world, and the envy of the maritime nations of the old world; and which resulted, through the long years of prosperity which followed from the inception of the business, in the proud distinction of having on the bosom of the waters of the world, the finest and fastest and most serviceable fleets of ships that the world had ever seen, almost eaqualing in tonnage that of the boasted "Mistress of the Seas," and, besides England, exceeding any other nation on the globe.

This much of prosperity and wealth which had occured to the people of this country and to the wealth of the nation itself, was due, as we have said, to the fortunes of war. But there is another and a darker side to this picture; and in strong contrast with the resulting benefits to us of foreign wars, we can but observe the terrible effects upon the commerce of the nation resulting from the late Rebellion.

Belligerent rights on the high seas were conceded to the Confederacy when they demanded them on the breaking out of the war, although they did not possess even one war vessel. They were quick to offer "Letters of Marque and Reprisal" to any and all craft whose owners would ask for them, and the strange sight was presented to the world of a people who possessed no war fleet, who had no power afloat to protect and retain in the face of an enforced demand for a surrender, any of their captured prizes; with no port or place of refuge and safety into which they might convoy their prizes when captured; creating a widespread havoc among American shipping and consternation among American ship owners, from the effects of which the commercial interests of the country have not recovered until this day. Not only did American ship owners have to pay the usual marine risks on their vessels, but they had also to pay war risks from the time of the appearance of the "Retribution," and "Mariner," sent out from Wilmington, and other privateers sent out from other ports of the Confedracy armed, and in search of American merchant shipping. After the burning of a few ships in which were neutral cargoes by the rebel cruisers, ship owners had to pay not only war risks on their ships, but on their cargoes and even their freights. Under these adverse and discouraging circumstances American ship owners saw that not even *then* could they retain their business, and had to stand helplessly by and see the noble *prestige* which they had so long struggled for and so successfully attained, slip from them and pass into the hands of neutrals. As a precautionary measure, cargoes were shipped by foreign bottoms in preference to American; as a matter of economy this course was the one to be adopted, and as a matter of course American vessels had to remain idle at their docks or fined a precarious and dangerous employment, while neutral ships and ship owners reaped the rich harvest. In view of the expense and deterioration constantly going on, the only thing the owners conld do was to sell their vessels at such prices as they could obtain for them, or transfer them to the protection of the flags of foreign governments.

For forty years preceeding 1861, (which time embraced the period of the highest success and prosperity of American ship building,) but 671,376 tons of American built vessels had changed ownership and sailed under other than the American flag; during the period of four years, between 1861 and 1865, while the rebellion was in progress and rebel privateers swarmed the ocean, we have the astounding fact presented to us that 23,007 American built vessels, representing 774,652 tons, passed under the protection of foreign flags, and the further fact that during the same time there was captured and destroyed by privateers flying the Confederate flag,no less than 239 vessels, representing 105,605 tons.

Of course the selfishness and jealousy of Great Britain were not slow to point out to that nation the way whereby they might materially cripple and injure the rapidly growing progress of the United States through its maratime interests, and to regain for herself the great prestige that she had to almost entirely surrender to this country, of being the greatest commercial nation of the world. England built war vessels of the most approved models for speed and efficiency; armed them with the best guns that money could command and ingenuity construct; equipped them with every variety of ammunition and other supplies that could possibly be wanted; supplied them with every comfort and convenience that the most wealthy and considerate nations ever think of placing on such vessels;—manned them with thoroughly trained gunners and seamen, drawn in many instances from their own war vessels; and placed them at the service of the Confederacy, who had plenty of such men as Semmes and Maffitt to superintend their construction and outfit, and who proudly and defiantly steamed out of English ports in the broad open day time on their errand of destruction and devastation.

England gained the alluring and coveted prize for which she sought and and for which she wished so much. The tonnage of English vessels entered at the various ports of the United States for the eight years ending July 1st, 1869, was no less than 76 per cent. of the entire foreign tonnage entered. At the close of the war in 1865 the United States had employed in its foreign commerce but 1,518,350 tons, against 2,496,894 tons which it gave employment to in 1861. On the other hand, in 1865 England had no less than 4,153,721 tons as against 3,179,683 tons in 1861; by which it will be seen that during the years of the war American tonnage *decreased* 978,544 tons, and the tonnage in England *increased* 973,038. We call attention to the fact that the gain of England in this respect is almost exactly the measure of our own loss.

The question of ocean transportation is one that has excited the interest and attention of American merchants for years, and still excites them. That the shipping of foreign nations has almost entirely taken the place of American shipping is a patent fact. That there are a sufficient number of vessels at present to transport the freight offering, the present low rates will show. How to regain even a fair proportion of the carrying trade is the question that is now exciting great interest: By what means the present controllers of the vast transportation business of the world may be compelled to relinquish a part of it to American shipping is a matter in which not only the ship-owners of the United States, but all classes of citizens are interested to a greater or less extent.

Previous to 1861 there were few vessels afloat that were not built of wooden materials; what few others there were, were the exception. At the close of the war in 1865 the commerce of the world was carried on almost exclusively in iron ships. While wooden vessels were in vogue, America offered inducements as regarded the quality and quantity of materials and the masterly workmanship with which her ships were built, which could not be successfully competed with by any other nation.—When wooden ships ceased to be in demand and iron ones only were wanted, it was discovered that our mechanics practically knew nothing about their construction; that they had no experience, no machinery, no prestige and no orders. On the other hand Europe had all these things; they had the experience, the machinery, the prestige, the accessories and the patronage.

But time and the indomitable enegy and perseverance of American mechanics will right this great discrepancy. Long, tedious, patient years will have been passed e'er the United States can boast of possessing the noble position they held in 1861 as being far ahead of all the nations of the world in the number and splendor and completeness of its merchant marine service, except that of England. England contributed with her wealth to accomplish the ruin of our commerce on the seas, but we will rest not, nor wait, nor waver till American commerce is again triumphant.

SENTINEL AND NEWS.

The two leading Democratic newspapers in North Carolina, are exposing each others corruption. The Raleigh Sentinel says the News has been bought by a rail road ring to sell the people's interest in the public works of North Carolina. The News says that Joe Turner, editor of the Sentinel, has been purchased by Dr. Hawkins and others, to prevent the changing of the gauge of the North Carolina Railroad. If you want to know something about corruption, read these two papers. We really rejoice at the manner in which they are pulling one anothers hair, and rejoice because of the old maxim "that when thieves fall out, honest men get their dues."

The Raleigh Era says: "Democratic lawyers of the City of Raleigh, in their eagerness to serve party ends, have issued a 'legal opinion,' which, if enforced, disfranchises every poor man in the city. They declare that no man has a right to vote who has not a 'settled home.' How many poor white men in Raleigh have settled homes?' Mechanics and working men the world over, are compelled to rent houses, and live by their labor. They are here to-day and perhaps next month are at work elsewhere. These purse-proud property holders would deny them suffrage because they are poor.

The Rebels And the Grand Army.

It has become apparent to the most cursory observer of current history that the people of the United States are in danger of forgetting much that is important in connection with the recent civil war. As we have before remarked, in South American countries rebellion is condoned, the rebels of last year are made patriots of the present, and the laws of to-day are purposely intended to destroy all veneration for the deeds of the past. The condition of affairs in that section of the world cannot fail to admonish us that this threatened forgetfulness of the most important achievments of our history is fraught with evil. If the pendency of legislation is fostered and continued, as it may be if the policy of a certain unthinking class is not checked, we may soon find ourselves in the actual condition of repeating the folly of the Mexicans, or worse.—The centennial celebrations and the annual recurrence of army and navy jubilees have awakened a general sympathy for the confederates of the South and a gushing patriotism in the North, accompanied by a warm hearted, kindly feeling for our late enemies because they are the sons of our common ancestry, and because they were brave soldiers, which, being Americans they could not avoid. But the heroes of Bunker Hill, as we remember and revere their memory, were different from the heroes of Fort Sumter as the unreconstructed rebels of the South remember and revere their memory. We cannot afford, while paying tribute to the patriots of the Revolution, and the courage of the rebels of the slaveholders' rebellion, to forget that, notwithstanding they were equally devoted to principle, in the one case the success of their bravery gave us a great and good government for the benefit of millions of oppressed human beings and the encouragement of liberty the would over. It is right that we should be magnanimous, but we should not extend our magnanimity to the obliteration of principle. The resolution inviting participants in the Grand Army meeting to be held at Chicago next month embraces the soldiers of both armies who recognize the integrity of the Union and are willing to fight for it under a common flag. This extends the olive branch of peace and bridges over the bloody chasm with an earnest desire that former foes shall meet on common friendly grounds. It implies that the rebels no longer because they have become citizens again with a full knowledge and acceptance of renewed and lasting loyalty. So long as it goes no further, no man who really desires the wounds of civil strife to be healed will object; but it must be stopped exactly at this point. There must be no concession that the rebellion, however nobly it was maintained, was anything more or less than an effort of traitors to destroy the Union. The original design of these army reunions was to cherish the sacred memores and comradeships of the war. They were also intended to commemorate Union victories to some extent—victories that were defeats and the cause of chagrin to the confederates. Now, we suppose, the idea is to bury all these original designs and make the meeting next month an occasion of reconciliation; but we shall see with what spirit this invitation will be met. If the soldiers of the South are as ready as their political leaders represent them to be, to forget and forgive the past and to resume the relation of sectional friendship, there will be cause for rejoicing, If they decline to participate, the admonition will become exceedingly plain that it is time to cry, Halt! to these attempts to reconcile our differences with a sullen crowd of miscreants, who, after years have passed, still maintain that they were cheated and not defeated in the results of the war. Such a result, we believe, would arouse the loyal people of the United States to a due appreciation of the danger of too great concession, and the consequent danger of making treason respectable by forgetting that it was odious. The popular instinct seldom errs; but, while sullen schemers plot in secret the public injury, it may slumber. When it is awakened, however, as we fear it may by this invitation that rebels shall attend the Chicago reunion, it shows itself at once in the form of a patriotic impulse.—*Republican.*

A Disgusted Conservative.

The Cincinnati Commercial is independent in politics, and in the last election supported Greeley for President. It charges all sorts of stealing and fraud upon the present Democratic Legislature of Ohio, and gives expression to its disgust of modern Democracy after the following fashion:

"Senator Gordon of Georgia says well that "if there is anything the people of this country desire it is an honest party.' But where are they to look for it? Does Democracy promise it? Tried by its record in the States where it has been tested, in the towns and cities where it has control, and the only difference, if any, to be observed, is in the eagerness to get hold of the money and spend it. Changing from Republican to Democratic administrations is likely to prove as valuable an experience as that of the fox, which swam a river to rid itself of a swarm of pestiferous flies, and found on landing on the opposite shore that he had exchanged one swarm that had been satiated with his blood for another whose hunger was yet to be appeased.

A San Francisco newspaper, having expressed a doubt as to the veracity of the incident narrated in "Barbara Frietchie," received a communication from some one signing himself "An ex-Confederate," to the following effect:

"I saw in your paper of the 26th an item concerning 'Barbara Frietchie.' It denied the fact that she held the flag in her window during the march through Frederick. She did; for I was in one of the dust-browned ranks (may I be pardoned) that Stonewall ordered to halt, and I flatter myself that the bullet from my gun was one of the many that hit the flag."

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway.

General Freight Department,

WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequaled facility for business shipments from

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april 9—tf

F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

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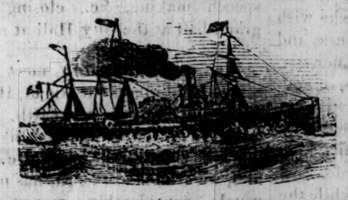

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And from Wilmington,

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Between New York and Wilmington, Wednesday and Saturday, from each port.

Shippers may rely on the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all Shipments by this Route.

NO DELAYS.

Connectidg at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the Carolina Central Railway and Cape Fear River Steamers.

Through Bills of Laden given to and from all points in North and South Carolina Georgia and Alabama.

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WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, New York Line, 6 Bowling Green, New York

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines Wilmington, N. C.

BALTIMORE AND SOUTHERN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

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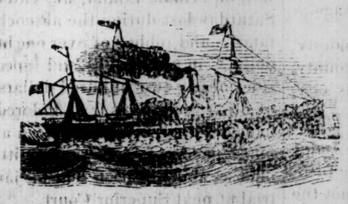

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Baltimore, Boston and Providence Line or via Canal Daily to Philadelphia, and

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march 29-tf

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Quarantine Notice.

PILOTS were notified a few days since to cause vessels from Havana and Key West to come to for inspection by Quarantine Physician.

They will from this date, until further notice, cause vessels from all West India ports Galveston, New Orleans and Key West, Fla., to stop at quarantine station for the purpose of being inspected by Health Officer.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., April 7th, 1876.
april 16—3t.

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

The Mysterious League.

"The H. L. P. A." is what they call it, and when interpreted, this means "The Holy League of the Peers of America." The league desired to address the "thinking public," and "more particularly the enlightened press," and so got up a circular giving the principles and objects of the organization, and ordered the "Herald of the League," to cause "copies to be printed and to certify the same by attaching his official seal." We are glad the seal is attached. We know now that the address is genuine, and that it really comes from that ancient and aristocratic society, "The Peers of America;" albeit we never heard of the Peers of America before, though we are assured that the order has existed for several generations. But as regards the seal. As we were saying, we rejoice that the league took care to attach that formidable looking affair, as otherwise we should not have known that the address was not a base counterfeit and we wouldn't consider the declaration of principles for a moment, if coming from any other source. We languish for seals, and especially seals like this one, nearly large as a corn basket, and filled with daggers and mysterious characters. But one thing about the seal under consideration frets and puzzles us. At the end of the address is the following: "Witness the Red Seal of the Council; and the Herald of the League is hereby directed to cause copies of this address to be printed, and to certify the same by attaching his official seal." Now it would appear from this that there ought to be two seals; first the "red seal of the Council," and then the Hrald's "official seal." But there is but one, and that a very red one, which, of course, we take to be the seal belonging to the Council. There is a monogram in purple on the edges of the former, but we refuse to accept that as a seal of any kind. This is a mystery which ought to be cleared up!

Now for the address itself. Some of the newspapers in Chicago have special telegrams from New York announcing that much excitement had been created there by the discovery of this secret organization. We doubt it. If New York gets excited over such a matter, that metropolis is very easily wrought upon. The address, when connected with the seal, looks like the work of some clever but idle young men who want to perpetuate a joke. That it might grow into something more, can be easily seen; but that it is already a formidable something which it is necessary to get excited about, is absurd.—Whatever the object in issuing the address, it is very ably drawn and, with a few exceptions, the principles are such as ought to be generally commended.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Mr. Glenn has informed the Winston Republican that he was joking when he said that he "came to Raleigh a nigger and returned home a white man."

It will be remembered, that in stating the occurrence we expressed our doubts upon this point. We do remember that the gentleman was a little red, but attributed it to the excitement usually incident to the closing days of the session.

This disavowal of earnestness proves that our friend Wilson Cary was right when he said in reply to Mr. Glenn's remarkable declaration, that "Mr. Glenn is saying it just for effect."

Having made the charge, we are willing to give Mr. Glenn the benefit of its explanation, and we say to the Democratic party that their recent convert came to Raleigh and returned home a white man. As the Democracy do not generally desire colored votes, we have no doubt but this explanation will ease the troubled minds of some of the gentry.—*Era.*

The result of the late election in Michigan is not of a character to dishearten the Republicans. Marston, the Republican candidate for supreme judge, was elected over his Democratic opponent, Norris, by more than twenty-five thousand majority. The Detroit Tribue says:

The vote cast is the largest ever polled at a spring election in the State of Michigan, and one of the largest ever polled in the State at any election.—Mr. Marston receives nearly five thousand votes more than were cast for Governor Bagley last fall, while Mr. Norris is nearly fifteen thousand behind Chamberlain's vote. The official vote for Regents of the University is not yet announced, but the average majority for the Republican candidates will not probably be less than 20,000. It is evident that the tidal wave has taken a backward course in Michigan, and she bids fair to stand as nearly at the he head of the column of Republican States in 1875 as she did in 1872.

Gen. Spinner is of German parentage, although born in New York, and although he is the last person whom to look at, would suggest any thing romantic, yet there hovers over his early childhood, and around his parent's career a very charming little love story. His father studied for the priesthood, and entered a monastery with the determination to bid farewell to the world, the flesh and his satanic majesty. But the trustful blue eyes of a German *Madchen* looked up bewitchingly at him between each *pater noster*, until his beads were forgotten, and glimpses of golden hair and Marguerite's fairness occupied the hours apportioned out for penance and mortification of spirit. It turned out as such affairs almost always do—earthly love conquered the spiritual vows of the devotee, and to escape the maledictions and persecutions of his brotherhood, he married his charmer and came to America, that blessed land of the free and home of such wanderers. Francis E. Spinner was the eldest born of this love marriage.

We find the following article in the Washington Chronicle and, judging from the character of it and the initials appended thereto, think that it came from the pen of our fellow townsman, J. P. Sampson, Esq.:

The present reconstructed State Constitution of North Carolina ratified by the people (in 1868), and approved by Congress, gives increased legislation in the protection of private and public virtue—the advancement of all social and religious reforms, preserving unto the people equal and inalienable rights as citizens of a new commonwealth, saved frem a violation of sacred *pledge* to the national compact. It decrees a faithful payment of the public debt by appropriate legislation, and declares that all debts incurred by or against the State in aid of the rebellion, to be, and are forever, null and void. It renounces the possibility of all future claims for slaves made free by the war, and makes a common law for suffrage, education, and every other interest of a national character, affected by no geographical boundary. It abolished an old statute—imprisonment for debt, and enacted in its stead (article 10th, section 2d), "Every homestead, and the dwellings and the buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value $1000, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwelling and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempted from sale under execution, or other final process, obtained on any debt; and section 1st of the same article of the Constitution, that "the personal property of any resident of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution, or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt."

A married woman may hold property in her own right, and the husband may insure for the sole benefit of the wife, &c. These are some of the provisions of a Republican Constitution, enacted in behalf of the poor people of North Carolina, and which the Democratic callers of the convention next fall propose to rescind. It is a fight on the part of the landed aristocracy against negro citizens who carry on the manual industries, but far more against the poor whites, who do little or no work; and yet this latter class, more ignorant and impecunious than the negro, join hands with the Democratic party in the State against both the mechanical and educational interest of themselves and their children. Probably the American Missionary Society could not engage in a nobler work than that of sending its missionaries to the unfortunate whites among the pines in the interior of that grand old State, where thousands of poor whites, to the second and third generations, have gone to their graves without being capable of reading the Bible; and who till this day, through ignorance and prejudice, resist with a cruel domination, every measure having for its object the elevation of the oppressed, and the strengthening of the weak; like our Democratic friends, as a party, they have neglected their best interest, in their efforts to keep the negro down, with a charge of natural inferiority, as a moral basis for this line of policy, which was but an imaginary prejudice against his color. But their objections to the present constitution are also based upon a desire to strike at leading native as well as Northern Republicans in North Carolina who gave this constitution to the people. It is intended as a rebuke to such men as Solicitor General Phillips, Third Auditor Allan Rutherford, Judges Bond and Settle, Jos. C. Abbott, Holden, Judge Russell, the Dockerys, the Stanleys, and ex-Senator John Pool, than whom North Carolina never sent a better or an abler delegate to represent her in the United States Senate. These are some of the men, founders of republicanism in the State; and these are the statutes that the Democratic party opposed in 1868, with an energy and determination worthy of a better cause. Being defeated then, they now renew the attack, and seek to set aside those measures obtained in behalf of the laboring classes, and which lie at the very foundation of all free government and free principles in North Carolina. J. P. S.

That great paper, the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle, comes to us weekly laden with "the unholy weight of the Torbett issues." It seems that one Torbett, at the beginning of the war, President of the Bank of Tennessee, signed several million dollars worth of notes in aid of the Rebellion. In the Convention of 1865, Brownlow, Hawkins, Milligan, and other prominent Unionists led the movement which resulted in the repudiation of these issues. In 1870 the State was captured by the Ku Klux Democracy, who, by abrogating the 6th section of the schedule to the Constitution of 1865, made binding this unlawfully begotten fraud. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court, which fully endorses this iniquity, remains now the sole hope of that people from the payment of a debt, which in justice they never contracted and the uses of which were in fertherance of objects in every way inimical to their best interests.

Call a Convention in North Carolina and we may be come led to go through the same sad lesson which our daughter over the line is just now learning.—*Pioneer.*

A Tribune correspondent, writing of the Concord centennial procession, says:

"The man who was received with heartiest applause was Gen. Senator Burnside, who appeared in the ranks of the Providence Light Infantry. His democratic way of footing it, instead of taking a seat in one of the carriages provided for distinguished guests, seemed to please the rustics amazingly. Whenever he was recognized there arose a hurrah, which became a pretty loud cheer, as when the General raised his old army cap, revealing his well known features more distinctly. Perhaps the enthusiasm of his reception was due also in some degree to the fact that, to many, his presence was a pleasure entirely unexpected to the crowd."

A Distinction Without a Difference.

We are told by Democratic newspapers that the Repnblican party is not entitled to the support or the sympathy of the Southern people for the reason that the policy of the party has been to oppress that people. This is the common argument, and the most effective one used by the class of politicians who lead the Democratic hosts. We do not admit the truth of the statement. The oppression of the Southern people has been no part of the policy of the Republican party. It has adopted certain measures to protect the rights of that portion of the Southern people who did not see fit to join in the war against the Federal Union, but in doing this, it did not follow that any class of men were oppressed. It is true that the effect of some of these measures was to exclude a certain class of men from office. They were excluded for a time. The wisdom of such a course we do not now propose to discuss; but if it was wrong, no man had more to do with it than Andrew Johnson, a man who now seems to be in favor with a large portion of the Southern Democracy. But suppose the effect was as stated, and Southern ex-Confederates were prevented from laying down their swords, doffing their grey uniforms and walking into their seats in the Federal Congress, judicial stations, etc, the next day after they were paroled, is the policy of the Democratic party different? There is not a day that we do not read in our Democratic exchanges solemn notes of warning against the policy of nominating a representative Southern Democrat on the Presidential ticket of 1876. Again, the party is warned not to elect a Southern Democrat as Speaker of the next House of Representatives. The effect of such an act, it is feared, might prove disastrous to the party in the future. The same may be said of other positions. Then it appears that Northern Democrats are just as averse to placing prominent Southern ex-Confederates on their tickets as Northern Republicans. It is true they are only governed by considerations of expediency, but the effect is all the same, and that is to exclude representative Southern Democrats from certain offices.

This is just what Republicans are charged with doing, but for them to do it is oppression, while for the Northern Democrats to do precisely the same thing is an entirely different matter. Divest the question of all the hypocritical sentimentality thrown around it by interested politicians and it is just as we have stated it. The oppression so much talked of when presented in its reality amounts to very little, and if it is oppression at all, the Democratic leaders are too cowardly to take a different course.

Why is it that Jeff. Davis, the great rebel leader, is not prominent in the parties of to day? Why is it that he is not called upon to take a prominent and active part in his party contests? Is it because his sentiments are distasteful? Not at all. He is personally as popular with a large proportion of the Democratic party as he ever was, but they *fear the effect*. That is all. Hence he is oppressed by his own party, by being excluded from office.—*Brownlow's Whig and Chronicle.*

Surprise is expressed on all hands that Governor Tilden, of New York, has pardoned the notorious Tammany forger, James H. Ingersoll. The Herald sets out very elaborately the theory that the pardon has been granted on condition that Ingersoll is to turn State's evidence, and that through the evidence of the forger a lot of Tammany thieves are to be brought to justice and made to disgorge their ill gotten gains. It is only a theory, however. Governor Tilden gives no such excuse for the act of pardon. Besides, if any such reason existed and moved him to the act of clemency, it would be time enough to let the convict out of the penitentiary when the suppositious cases in which he is to certify came on for trial. There are plenty better reasons for the Tammany Governor's act than this one of the Herald. John Kelley supported Governor Tilden. John Kelley is Ingersoll's backer, and John Kelley is the great Tammany chief, since the fall of Tweed. Did he support Tilden because he believed he would, after a certain time, release Ingersoll? Did he have any reason to believe that the pardon would be granted? Governor Tilden has hitherto sustained about as high a reputation as any Democrat in the country. The pardon of Ingersoll tarnishes his reputation. The inducement for the act must have been very strong. Was it the influence of Tammany? If it was, Governor Tilden will never recover from the effects of the unjustifiable act. The one circumstances which bore heavily against the Governor in the campaign resulting in his election was his close relations with the Tammany organization. Was the relationship so close as to bind him to the Ingersoll pardon at which his friends are shocked?—*Inter-Ocean.*

Mr. Willard Carpenter, of Evansville, Ind., has decided upon a step which will place him among the great philanthropists of the world. He announces that he will give $1,000,000 to found a free college for poor students, clothing, tuition, and food, to be furnished for nothing. Provision is made for the support of a faculty of instructors, and the whole fund is to be placed in the hands of ten trustees, five of whom shall be residents of Indiana and five of adjoining States. Mr. Carpenter has not quite completed his plan, but he hopes to witness the beginning of the enterprise before his death. The institution will be open to the poor alone, and will not be connected with any religious sect. Mr. Carpenter is 72 years of age, and is said to resemble in appearance Horace Greeley. He was born in Vermont, and began life as a peddler, traveiing over the New England States and New York with a pack on his shoulder. His children have already had their share of his estate, and there stills remains enough to carry his project to success.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

☞ Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

☞ Other steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,

ap 9—tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week.

WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH BEATEN RICE.

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,

(Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil,

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WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF

Groceries at Wholsale,

CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

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jan 8-1y

BRICK AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT

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PRICE $7 00 & $8 00

PER THOUSAND.

Delivered to order at $1 per thousand.

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The Post

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Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, infany and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

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We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

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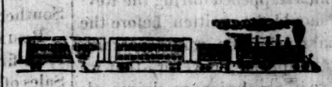
Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte	7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6 00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

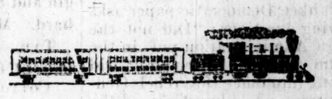
S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at	7:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	2:00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	9:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1:37 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	5:50 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	7:15 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	3:11 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	5:19 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	7:30 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	6:30 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9:36 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12:39 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6:30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M

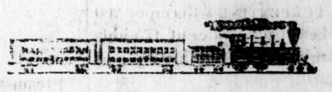
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

Sept. 1-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.10 P. M
Leave Florence	11.40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.00 A. M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	12.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	6.45 A. M
Leave Florence	12.30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	5.10 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.30 A. M
Leave Florence	1.10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent.

nov 24-tf

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(SUCCESSORS TO)

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HORSE BLANKETS.

THE Largest and Cheapest Assortment of Trunks in the City,

SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS,

HARNESS, COLLARS, SADDLE BLANKETS, FEATHER DUSTERS, HORSE BRUSHES, CURRYCOMBS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

dec 25-1y

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

LITERARY.

Business men would do well to notice that Petersons' Counterfeit Detector and National Bank Note List is a reliable safeguard against all counterfeit notes, in Banks, Offices, Counting-houses and Stores. It is issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.and has become a necessity to every one in trade. We would advise our readers to subscribe for it at once, as there are more counterfeit notes in circulation now than ever before. Positive and official evidence of this alarming and dangerous element in the currency the of country is furnished by the frequent discoveries of spurious notes (greenbacks and national) in the United States Treasury Department at Washington.

Terms of subscription: For the Monthly issue, $1 50 a year; Semi-monthly, $3 00 a year; single numbers, 15 cents. Subscriptions may commence with any month, and are payable in advance. A canvasser could get up a large list of subscribers for it in this neighborhood. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edgecombe County.

To the Editor of the Era:

Your reliable paper being the central organ of the Republican party, I think it will not be amiss to report through your columns the state of the party in old Edgecome.

We never slumber politically; and though our majority is beyond question, yet we will not suffer our party ties to become lax, but feel a pride in polling from year to year the same or an increasey majority. Our organization is thorough; every township—there are fourteen—is well organized, and always ready to heed the call their leaders.—We will send to the convention two Republicans, you may rest assured, and in selecting them, we shall be careful to take those only who are Republicans indeed and who have the best interests and welfare of the laboring people of the State at heart.

Knowing as well as I do how well our party will hold together in this county, it has amused me no little to see an insane assertion from an Edgecombe Democrat to the News, to the effect that the Democrats will make a gain of over five hundred here at the next election. This is not only untrue, would be absurd if it came from any other source than the particular person who advanced it—one who is known here as having been so often disappointed in his cherished hope for office that he can but "see through a glass darkly." He has accepted any and every nomination his party has been foolish enough to tender to him, and it is believed here that he would jump at the chance to qualify as a constable; indeed, he would probably accept the appointment of overseer of a road. Poor, disappainted man! in immigrating to Edgecombe county from Mississippi he brought his carpet-bag to the wrong depot. Verily, ambition and lust for office will create in some a wonderful stretch of the imagination.

The colored people of the county are not (as he says) dissatisfied with the Republican party; they are pleased and well pleased with what they have done and what the party has done for them, and are resolved to cling yet more closely in the future to the Republican banner. A gain of five hundred, indeed! Why, the very reverse is true. There are many white men here who have heretofore voted with the Democrats, who now say they will not longer support the party which passed such laws as the bird law, Convention act, and other laws equally against the interests of the laboring man. These men are poor, honest hard-working men, who are tired of being domineered over and dictated to by the Democratic aristocracy. Does this look like a Conservative gain? It might be well for the correspondent of the News to remember, and for all of his stripe to remember, that such ultra legislation as the altering the charter of the town of Tarboro is well calculated to draw the Republicans more firmly together and to raise the rallying-cry of *lex talionis*, and to show in future no favor to their enemies in our county nominations. Let the lines be drawn, and closely drawn, so say we all.

W. P. MABSON.

The inquiry is made by the Nevada Enterprise, "How many people in the country, who abuse Gen. Schenck for his alleged poker-playing, are themselves ignorant of the game?" Referring to the class of editors who have indulged in this abuse, the Enterprise asks "whether after writing something mean about the matter, as if it was a shame and reproach to the country, they do not. as a rule, repair to the nearest bit whiskey shop, and, putting down their little antes, continue the game until the proprietor closes the house; leaving their wives at home to split wood for the fire, draw water for the tea, spank the babies good night, and then wait for their husbands until the stars began to fade in the dawn. Certain it is that the editors on this coast who have had more to say about Schenck, are men who are experts at the game, and who would, if they could, win and take the last shirt from their opponent's back. Morality in theory is a lavish and beautiful thing; in practice the rule seems to be that it is more generous to encourage the grace in one's neighbor than to try to practice it." There is more truth than poetry in this latter observation.

A clergyman in one of our eastern cities was met by a seedy looking man with a flask of whiskey in his pocket, who inquired: "Sir, is this the nearest road to the almshouse?" "No, sir," replied the clergyman, pointing to the bottle; "but that is."—*Children's Friend.*

Porkopolis papers have a great deal to say about hogwash. It's an article with which they are thoroughly familiar.

The Industrial States of the South.

Senator Morton draws a vivid picture of the South, and it is as wretched as vivid. In the course of an interview with a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, he said, after leaving Richmond:

"He did not see a single farm-house one-half as pretentious as the average farm-houses in Indiana. There were no evidences of taste, thrift, or prosperity. During a ride of 210 miles through Mississippi, he saw only one white man at work. Hundreds and thousands of negroes were plowing, and otherwise engaged, but the white men were not to be seen outside of the cities and the larger towns. Desolation and destitution seemed to stalk over the land. Being accustomed to see well cultivated farms, the fine farm buildings, the upright fences, the white school-houses and steepled churches of the Northern States, it was really painful for him to look upon such scenes as were presented to his eye wherever he went or whichever way he looked. The plantations were poorly cultivated, or not cultivated at all. Fences were dilapidated, and the houses for the most part were hovels."

The bane of the South is idleness and unthrift. These qualities are not legacies of the war, but of slavery. The habit of relying upon slave labor for a support converted industry into a badge of poverty, and so of disgrace. In the track of the loaferish whites sprang up every vice known to civilized society. What wonder that the South became so bankrupt of honor as to fall easily into the treasonable schemes of rascally politicians who knew no law but that of force, and so sought to wreck the Union and rebuild on the ruins a slave oligarchy pure and simple! What wonder that defeat overwhelmed a people lost to all sense of virtue, and enervated, morally, physically, by a century of idleness! What wonder now that "desolation and destitution seems to stalk over the land!" There are no men at the South with minds hardened by intellectual efforts and with bodies strengthened by honest toil. There are no men at the South ready and willing to recommence the battle of life fairly, asking no odds, because the whole history of the Southern people has been a history of culpable laziness.

The whites of the south have lived by the sweat and toil of black men, and they have not the moral courage to start fairly in an honest race where the people of the North started a hundred years ago. They are far behind now; their houses are hovels, their farms are choked with weeds, their fences have tumbled into the ditch, their school houses are uncared for, their churches are unoccupied, their cities and towns, never imposing, are going to decay.—Why? Because the southern people are lazy and indolent. He who will not plant, shall not gather in the ripe grain. In a journey of 210 miles, Senator Morton only saw one white man at work; but the fields were black with that despised race of men who used to toil for the whites, but now toil for themselves. There is no longer a question of the result of the race between Northern white men and Southern white men; that contest was decided years ago. It is now to be decided how the race between the southern white men and the negroes will terminate.—The black man has always been called lazy. It has ever been asserted by the task master that the negro would almost die of starvation if the whip should be withdrawn and the poor wretch left to his own resources. But Senator Morton says he saw hundreds of thousands of negroes plowing and sowing in the fields, and to match this crowd of dusky farmers only one white man! The odds are too great. If the the white man continues to loaf about the towns where the hum of business is hushed, and the negro continues to plow and sow and reap, he will win the race. The lash is withdrawn from the back of the negro. If he has learned a lesson of industry under the lash, and has the moral courage to put the lesson in and practice now when he is free, and the white man still holds himself in the bonds of idleness, the negro will go in possess the land. He will first own the plantations, and then the towns and cities of the south. A great problem is being wrought out under the hot southern sun. If the white man folds his hands, the black man will work it out alone.

Some time ago we, in a short editorial, alluded to the subject of compulsory education, and predicted that the time was coming in the near future, when that question would become a most important one in American politics. We have had no little evidence of public approval of the views we then expressed, and not a few persons have manifested an interest in the matter. The thinking people of the country will eventually all favor the policy of not only free education for the masses, but of forcing the masses to take the benefit of such an advantage.

The time is coming when intelligent people will see that the Government can not afford to have its youth grow up in ignorance, for ignorance begets vice, and vice is a heavy and constant drain upon the public purse. If it were necessary to produce proof of this proposition, we would point to the jails and penitentiaries of the country for proof. It is a melancholy fact, that a very large proportion of the young men and middle aged men who are the inmates of our public prisons, are unable to read or write. If they had the advantages of early education, the chances are they would never have gone there, and this being true, is it not a fact that the Government is, in some degree, responsible for their condition, because they were permitted to grow up in ignorance?

If we look at the question as a pecuniary matter, we come to the same conclusions. Educated labor is more productive than unskilled or uneducated labor. Labor is a thing of intrinsic value. The more productive labor is made the wealthier the country becomes. Idleness and ignorance are sure to bring poverty and misery. This is the way to look at this question. It will be some time before the people in all the States will wake up to the importance of the question, but the policy of compulsory education has already been adopted in some of the States, and it will go forward until it prevails in every State in the Union.—*Brownlow's Whig and Chronicle.*

The dramatic critics and the cultivated theater-goers of the United States have long lamented that the const ruction of an American play by American play-wrights seems to be an impossible matter. In view of this fact it was greatly feared that the suggestion made by some one that a drama, based on events which happened dnring the Revolution, should be written before the Centennial celebration, would pass unheeded. It appears, however, that we are to have a revolutionary drama, although we will not owe it to American talent The French *literati* have resolved to prepare one for presentation at the Centennial. With this object in view several thousand francs have been offered the competitors as a prize for a drama, the incidents of which shall be drawn from our struggle for independence. As several of the best French writers will engage in the contest for the reward, it is probable that something good may result. The experiments already made by Frenchmen in this field have not been remarkably successful, but it must be remembered that the motives which prompted their work in the past were somewhat different from the incentive that exists at present—to write a drama worthy to commemorate the birth of a great nation.—*Chronicle.*

The late Democratic Legislature authorized the Secretary of State to advertise "the funding act" passed by that delectable body in the New York Journal of Commerce and London Times for the period of three months. These Solons of ours, ignorant even of the cost of general advertising in newspapers, would, by this enactment, have burdened the tax-payers with additional weight of taxation. The Journal of Commerce, we are informed, charges twenty-two hundred dollars to publish the act for the time required, and the London Times, five thousand and fifty-eight dollars in gold, payable in advance.

The advertising authorized, every sane man will agree, is useless and unnecessary, but these gentry desired that their concentrated wisdom should be spread before the readers of these two journals, even if it did cost the tax-payers of the State $7,273.20.

But Dr. Howerton, the Republican Secretary or the State, stood between the tax-payers and the muddled order of the General Assembly, and, by exercising good judgment, cut the aggregate amount down to about twelve hundred or thirteen hundred dollars.—*Era*

A Milwaukee Democratic paper asks the following questions: "Did not the Republican Administration put in the Cabinet the ex-rebel Akerman? Did they not put into office the rebel General Longstreet, who almost gained the battle of Gettysburg? Did they not appoint the ex-rebel Governor Orr Minister to Russia? And yet do the Republican party talk about the danger of putting rebels into office?" Very true; but there are rebels and there are ex-rebels. Longstreet, for example, is different from Semmes, and Akerman from Toombs.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market

APRIL, 29TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 210 casks. Market dull at 33 cents. Sales of 100 casks at 33 cents, and 50 casks, city distilled at 32½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,027 bbls. Market firm at $1 65. Sales of 1,500 bbls Strained at $1 65, 500 do. delivered, at $1 65, 210 bbls Good Strained at $1 65, and 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 70 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 500 bbls. Sales of 300 bbls at $2 50 for yellow dip and $3 60 virgin and $1 60 for hard. Market steady,

TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 175 bbls at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

COTTON.—Receipts 24 bales. Market dull. No transactions. The following official quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling	15	" "
Middling	15½	" "
Good Middling	15¾	" "

APRIL, 30TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 151 casks. Market quiet and steady. Sales of 150 casks at 32½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,245 bbls. Market quiet at $1 70. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at $1 60.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 200 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 175 bbls $2 50 for virgin and $3 60 yellow dip and $1 60 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 170 bbls. Sales 156 bbls at $1 75. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 15 bales. Market quiet. No sales. The following official quotations:

Ordinary,	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling,	15	" "
Middling,	15½	" "
Good Middling	15¾	" "

MAY, 1ST.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 135 casks. Market quiet and steady. Sales of 550 cask at 32 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,597 bbls. Market quiet, with sales 1,250 bbls Strained, $1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 246 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at $3 60 for virgin and $2 50 yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 289 bbls, Sales of 200 bbls at $1 70. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 89 bales. Market dull and nominal for spots. Sales for future delivery of 100 bales for November delivery, subject to New York contracts and terms, at 15 cents. and 100 bales for December delivery, on same terms and figures. Official quotations entirely nominal.

MAY, 3D.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 150 casks. Sales of 300 casks, at 32 cents. and 100 casks at 32½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet.

ROSIN—Receipts 920 bbls. Strained rosin firm at $1 55 bid, $1 60 asked. Sales of 75 bbls Good Strained at $1 00, 50 bbls No. 2 or E at $1 65, and 50 bbls Extra No. 2 or F at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 185 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $3 60 for Virgin, $2 50 yellow dip and $1 60 for hard. Market quiet and steady.

TAR—Receipts 126 bbls. Sales of 75 bbls. at $1 70 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 27 bales. Market quiet and dull. No sales reported. Official quotations nominal.

MAY, 4TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 455 casks. Sales of 300 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market dull at 31 cents.

ROSIN—Receipts 2,711 bbls. Sales of 600 bbls Strained $1 55, 1,600 bbls Good Strained at $1 60, and 100 bbls at $5 50 for Pale and $6 for Extra Pale Market steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 195 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $2 40 for yellow dip $1 50 for hard and $3 60 for virgin—a decline of 10 cents on Hard and Yellow Dip.

TAR—Receipts 172 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at $1 65. Market has declined 5 cents.

COTTON.—Receipts 253 bales. Market quiet and dull. Sales of about 50 bales on private terms. No official quotations.

MAY, 5TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 62 Sales of 20 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet and dull.

ROSIN—Receipts 823 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls Strained. at $1 60, 300 do Good Strained, sellers' option, four months, at $1 35 ₱ bbl

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 235 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at $3 30 for virgin and $2 40 for yellow dip, and $1 50 hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts 168 bbls. Sales at 1 50 bbls $1 65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 2 bales. Market quiet. Sales of 15 bales at the following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good Ordinary	14	cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	14¼	" "
Middling	15	" "
Good Middling	Nominal.	

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day April 30, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	1,822	
" afloat,	10—	1,332
Spirits Turpt. in yard cks.	3,614	
" "	425—	4,139
Rosin in yard, bbls.	36,935	
" afloat,	3,400—	40,335
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	4,946	
" afloat,	——	4,946
Tar in yard, bbls,	7,565	
" afloat,	2,507—	10,072

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending April 30, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	——	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	1,120	casks
Rosin,	10,072	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	——	casks
Tar,	——	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	——	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	577	casks
Rosin,	20,421	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	——	casks
Tar,	——	bbls

Port of Wilmington, May, 7th.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Br brig Anna Wharton, Wharton, New York, Northrop & Cumming.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux,

Schr H T Townsend. Wilder, Belfast, B F Mitchell & Son.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A D Cazaux.

Swedish Barque Ulrika, Framburg, London, R E Heide.

CLEARED.

Schr Geo. L. Bradley, Smith, Ponce, P R, E Kidder & Sons.

Nor brig Mira, Stoer, Glasgow, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Brig Nellie, Antrim, Weischman, Hayti, Northrop & Cumming.

Ger Barque Sonnabend, Pust, London, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Philadelphia, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Susanna, Pickering, New York, G G Barker & Co.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. this date:

STEAMSHIPS.

Rebecca Clyde, A D Cazaux
Zodiac, Chapin, A D Cazaux
Benefactor, Wood, do

BARQUENTINES.

Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor. Vick & Mebane
Englishman, Parsons, Alex Sprunt & Son

BARQUES.

Anna (Ger), Sievents, Peschau & Westermann.
Amazone, Baltzer, Liverpool
Nor Fercete, R E Heide
Amelia, Hedwig, Peschau & Westermann
Louisa Gehm (Ger), Stewe, Peschau & Westermann
Magenta (Nor), Sundersen, R E Heide
Melanthon (Nor), Terstensen, do
Sonnabend, Pust. Peschau & Westermann

BRIGS.

Nellie Mitchell, Anderson, E Kidder & Son
Nellie Antrom, Weitchman, Northrop & Cumming
Da Capo, Flarnes, R E Heide
Der Pommer (Ger), Bahm, Peschau & Westermann
Ara, (Nor), Tobiasen, R E Heide
Mira, Stor, R E Heide

SCHOONERS.

Fannie Elder, Clements, J E Lippitt & Co.
Julia Sekden, Hill, do
Samuel, Bloodgood, do
Etta, Heady, do
L D Cobb, Williams, do
Beulah Bento, Chadwick, B F Mitchell & Son
Donna Anna, Whaley, Worth & Worth
C H Fabens, Keene, J E Lippitt & Co
Mary B Reeves, Bracy, Binford, Crow & Co
Annie Barton, McNeely, Harriss & Howell
Mary A Trainer, Oskins, dis, Master
E Tilton, Ireland, Harriss & Howell
Mary, Beery, Mitchell & Son
Lena, Balance, Mitchell & Son
B M Tilton, Tilton, do
Bessie Dickenson, Dickenson, J E Lippitt & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. W. GORDON.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Represents the following first class Companies.

PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia,

Assets $450,000

Already doing a leading business throughout the State, it has established a record for prompt payment and fair dealing of which any Company may well be proud.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Va.,

Assets $225.000

Has $10,000 deposited in Raleigh for the security of North Carolina Policy holders and is rapidly growing in wealth and public confidence.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Virginia,

Assets $500.000

A leading Virginia Company, with a deposit of $10,000 in Raleigh.

OLD NORTH STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Assets $200.000

A leading home company, endorsed by such men as Hons. W. A. Graham, W. H. Battle, D. G. Fowle, D. M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle and others.

Small Companies Better Than Large Ones.

It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratio of its assets to liabilities, and its exposure to heavy losses by sweeping fires. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also doing business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in the city of New York like the one in Chicago, would be likely to break three fourths the companies doing business in the city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a country business.

"Small lines, well scattered" is our motto.

Office New Hanover Bank Building,
b26-11-1y Wilmington, N.C.

THE NEW ICE HOUSE.

I RESPECTFULLY notify friends and the public generally that I have this day opened my ICE HOUSE on Dock, between Water and Front, and also at the corner of Market and Seventh streets, where the citizens can always get the best of Ice.

B. H. J. AHRENS,
april 9—4t Proprietor.

NEWS FROM.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	14½@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15¼@ 15½
Shoulders	11½@ 12¼
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14½@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @
New City, each	2 58 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ₱ lb	20 @ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	33 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @ 20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 ₱ yd	10 @ 11
Yarns, ₱ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel. No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 0 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @40 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	65 00 @67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger&Bruiz's Bhos. "	60 00 @00 00
Phœnix	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mainspulated Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@ 14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal.	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @
" bbls ₱ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush,	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—₱ lb	6 @ 23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @
C— " ₱ lb	11 @
Ex C— ₱ lb	11¼@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ "	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M	20 00 @25 00
R O hhd, ₱ E	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill prime, ₱ M	13 00 @14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal.	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 0 @10 00	6 50@ 00
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING,	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		¼@¾ disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1¼ ₱ cdis	
	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	28
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Due to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int)	90	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70	
" " 7 ₱c	55	
" " old 6 ₱c	65	
" " new 6 ₱c	65 (Gold Int)	
" " 8 ₱c	80 (" ")	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	60	
N C R R " (" 100)	35	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	01	
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S S R R " (" 25)	15	

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Cronly & Morris. 4t

NOTICE.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 1st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION of citizens of the community is respectfully called to the fact that the sickly season approaches with the warm weather which is now near at hand, and, that it becomes my duty to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures at this time in order to preserve to health of the city. To prevent, as far as possible, the spread of diseases incident to the warm season, which

DECAYED MATTER, FILTH, GARBAGE, TRASH, AND ALL REFUSE MATTER

Tend to generate, I would most earnestly ask the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally in placing our city in such a cleanly condition as to render it impregnable to those diseases which have birth in filth and an unwholesome atmosphere, and to a lack of prompt attention at the proper season. To this end the entire force of the city will be employed in

CLEANSING, DRAINING, DISINFECTING, REMOVING TRASH, &c., &c.

For at least the next twenty days

All persons are earnestly requested to have the trash and refuse matter upon their premises placed upon the streets, where practicable in Barrels or Boxes, which will be removed immediately.

DISINFECTANTS

will be furnished free of charge at my Office to any person calling for same.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS TO BE DESIGNATED BY A YELLOW ROSETTE,

May be notified of any stagnant water standing upon any lot, damp cellar, or anything which would tend to impair the health of the City. Any complaint l